



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

shows six, the usual number for the cat. Defects of this kind are too frequent to make the book really useful in the hands of most beginners.

Notes. — The action of light on organisms and the production of light by organisms are presented in readable form by R. Dubois in the second volume of the *Traité de Physique Biologique*. The effect of light on the action of enzymes, on the production and destruction of pigments, and on the circulation and respiration of the higher animal is described at some length. The influence of light on the movements of animals is very inadequately treated probably because most of the researches on this subject have come from other than French laboratories. Dermatophic vision and its relation to vision by means of eyes is fully discussed from the standpoint of Pholas. The production of light by organisms forms a brief, compact essay dealing with the photogenic bacteria, the light-producing protozoa, insects and mollusks. It contains interesting statements of the relative energy values of living and mechanical sources of light and is illustrated by some remarkable photographs taken by light from living organisms. It is marred by an attempt to discriminate between chemical, light, and heat rays.

A brief account of the structure of the rudimentary eyes in the Cuban blind snake, *Typhlops lumbricalis*, has been published by E. F. Muhse in the *Biological Bulletin*, Vol. V, No. 5, 1903. The eye appears as a dark spot surrounded by an unpigmented circle and covered by a large ocular scale. Internally the usual parts can be distinguished including a well-developed lens and a retina in which the layers typical for snakes can be seen.

R. Dubois last year reported to the French Academy of Sciences and to the Society of Biology the success of his experiment to acclimatize true pearl oysters on the French coast and to produce precious pearls by artificial means. His methods resulted in producing small but high grade pearls in one in ten oysters whereas under natural conditions it was necessary to open 1200 to 1500 oysters to obtain one pearl.

C. H. Eigenmann and C. Kennedy in No. 5, Vol. 4 of the *Biological Bulletin* call attention to an unusual melanic individual of the cave salamander, *Spelerpes maculicaudus*, to a catfish from Lake Titicaca with a branched left barbule, and to a specimen of *Xiphorhamphus* with an additional left ventral fin.